

JPRS 78546

20 July 1981

Korean Affairs Report

No. 147



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Occasional names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other contributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available from Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

20 July 1981

KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

No. 147

CONTENTS

NORTH KOREA

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

- Korean 'Youth Service Corps' To Be Sent to Southeast Asia
(TONGA ILED, 22 Jun 81) 1

ECONOMY

- Korea's Interest in ASEAN Energy Resources Described
(Yu Chin-ou; THE KOREA TIMES, 25 Jun 81) 3

Briefs

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| New Refinery Facility | 5 |
| Sea-Water Treatment Plant | 5 |
| Chemical Fiber Imports | 5 |
| Highbuilding Contract | 5 |
| Plywood Exports | 6 |
| Textile Exports | 6 |
| Auto Exports | 6 |
| Kolon-Ebara Joint Venture | 6 |
| Cigarette Exports | 6 |
| New Policy on Remitting Funds | 6 |

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

- Survey on College Students' Attitudes Reported
(THE KOREA HERALD, 23 Jun 81) 7

- Increase in Number of Workers 'Advised To Resign' Reported
(CHUNGKANG ILED, 24 Jun 81) 8

POPULATION, CULTURE AND SOCIETY

Briefs

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| Living Preference | 9 |
|-------------------|---|

NORTH KOREA

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Table of Contents of 'HYUNDOJA,' June 1981, Announced (HYUNDO SIMUN, 5 Jun 81)	10
Importance of Adhering to Revolutionary Faith Emphasized (Kim Suk-nam, et al.; HYUNDO SIMUN, 13 Apr 81)	11

MILITARY AFFAIRS

Information on DPRK Military Units	21
--	----

ECONOMY

Briefs

Hyosan Mining Complex	23
Mining Research Institute	23
Sunch'on Region Colliery	23
Northern Region Coal Mines	23
Metallurgical Industry Improvements	24
Small-Medium Power Stations	24
Taech'on Region Mining	24
Sunch'on Region Coalmine	24
Textile Mills Production	24
Machine Industry Modernization	24
Steel Production Improvements	25
Iron Ore Upsurge	25
Mining Ministry Activities	25
Shanghae Electricity Conservation	25
Cement Plant Innovation	25
Electricity Transmission Construction	25
Northern Region Collieries	26
Changang Province Mines	26
Mine Production Increases	26
Changang Small-Medium Power Stations	26

Information on North Korean Industrial Facilities	27
---	----

BIOGRAPHICS

Appearance Lists for DPRK Personalities	
---	--

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KOREAN 'YOUTH SERVICE CORPS' TO BE SENT TO SOUTHEAST ASIA

Seoul YUPWA 11.80 in Korean 22 Jan 81 p 1, Seoul 08 Emb. Trans.

[Text] The government plans to send young Sammul (New Community) Movement leaders to developing nations as part of a plan to strengthen international cooperation with and support economic and social development in those nations. To this end, it plans to establish a Youth Group for International Sammul Cooperation (tentative).

The government also plans to establish a committee to support the Youth Group for International Sammul Cooperation, headed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and comprising of up to 17 members, with a view to supporting such Sammul Movement now spreading overseas.

A source at the Office of the Prime Minister said on June 12 that the U.S. and Japan have dispatched their youth service corps members overseas, such as the Peace Corps of the U.S., as part of their non-governmental diplomacy, and have achieved successful, good results to date. "Of late, developing nations have expressed their willingness to learn details of our Sammul Movement and transfer its spirit and know-how to their countries. As I understand it, the government is now promoting the organization of such a service corps as part of the plan to strengthen cooperative ties with developing nations," he said.

When the cooperation group is established, it is understood that an overseas cooperation department will be established at the Sammul Movement Central Headquarters, a private organization, as an agency exclusively in charge of exercising general control over the group.

The government, through the support committee, will help establish basic project programs of the cooperation group and support on negotiations on the dispatch of the corps members abroad and in their personnel management.

The Sammul Movement Central Headquarters is expected to establish the cooperation group in July at the earliest. As an initial step, it will select 50 candidates from among Sammul leaders with two years or more of experience and among youths of less than 25 years old who have graduated from high school or above. After their training, the selected members will be sent to four South-east Asian countries next year. If their performance and achievements prove good, the government plans to continue to dispatch the group members.

An official concerned said that the members being dispatched overseas will help the residents of a host country cultivate their development ability and disseminate Korea's Saemaul Movement there by providing advice and counsel to the field-level administrative agencies there and through the implementation of pilot projects.

In addition to the effect of enhancing cooperation with developing nations, the spreading of Korean youth service activities abroad is expected to further encourage Korean youths in their enterprising spirit. In this respect, the government is also studying measures to exempt service corps members from military duty and to provide them with privileges for special appointment in public office.

CSG: 6108/123

KOREA'S INTEREST IN ASEAN JOINTLY RESOURCES DESCRIBED

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Jun 81 p 4

[Article by Yu Chin-su]

[Text]

Korea is accelerating its energy to fuel its ambitious plan for rapid industrialization whereas the five ASEAN member nations have massive reserves of minerals.

This is enough to make the two sides natural economic partners.

Recently, Korea swiftly shifted its energy policy from being more buyers to sharing in exploration and production, in order to secure stable, long-term supplies of crude oil and other energy sources.

The Energy Resources Ministry forecasts the dependence on imported resources will rise from 75.1 percent last year to a whopping 84.4 percent in 1985. Oil itself accounted 84.4 percent of the nation's needs last year.

What's more, the oil refinery industry -- a key to future economic success -- has been put on a crippled footing. It's because oil refineries failed to seize opportunities to expand and produce oil.

Against this backdrop, President Chun Doo-hwan's state visit to the ASEAN countries is of great significance.

Also important is the nation's first offshore oil search in Indonesia under a partnership agreement with the Indonesian state oil company, Pertamina.

Last year, oil -- a warhorse, devouring more than one-third of the nation's total export earnings -- higher oil prices have sapped the nation's economic strength, fuel inflation and retarded economic growth.

Political turmoil, coupled with widespread recession, plunged the national economy leading into trouble last year.

However, Korea -- a global member of the world business community -- has survived the worst. With the onset of economic picking up and a return to political normalcy, the economy is ready to take off again in a spirit of growth.

Lying ahead on the road to resurgence is the chronic problem that the resource-poor country, as only a mere purchaser, completely depends on imported crude oil.

To cut ever-mounting oil bills and to reduce the impact of another oil crunch, the national economy called on both the government and private enterprises to tap oil deposits overseas.

Indonesia has provided an important base for Korea's oil exploration overseas, opening a new era of bilateral cooperation.

Under a contract signed early last month, KODECO En-

ergy, a subsidiary of the Korea Development Co. (KODECO), will explore a 1,000-square kilometer offshore block east of Madura Island, East Java.

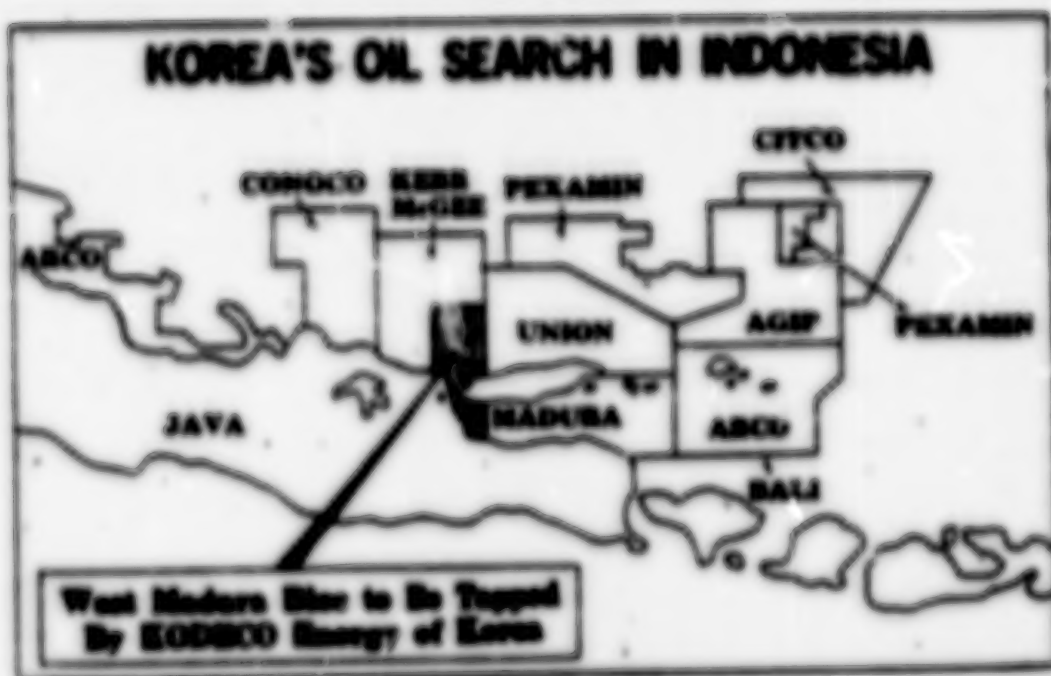
KODECO Energy is to conduct a seismic survey this year and will drill eight holes in 1984-85. The Korean government will grant the private firm \$20.4 million for the cost of exploration in the first three years. KODECO Energy will join Pertamina in spending \$20 million more in the next three years.

At present 18 companies, including Shell, Exxon and Mobil, from nine countries, are engaged in oilfield off East Java in Indonesia.

Oil resources findings were restricted by major oil and big oil companies in the past. But the recent findings show that contract exploring was made in consideration of government participation opportunities.

For a good example, Korea deflected strong competition to win the right to tap the West Madura block, reserved as Indonesia for its good prospects.

Taking into account financial muscle and experience in oil development, private Korean firms are too weak to compete with big foreign counterparts in winning bids. Therefore, Korea's dominating companies fully and



strong financial backing and diplomacy of the government.

On the occasion of the nation's first oil venture in Indonesia, industry leaders asserted, the government and private firms should make all-out efforts to expand the nation's operation of oil and gas into the areas of Sumatra, Irian and Jakarta in Indonesia and further into Malaysia, Thailand and the other ASEAN countries.

Since news on Korean oil exploration in Indonesia broke out, some countries of South America and Africa have asked Korea to help them develop their oil reserves, reports said.

Simultaneous development of two or three nations will drastically cut the per-mile operation cost much more than that of a single mine, oil experts pointed out.

In addition, they said, the development of multi-mining areas reduces high risks and raises their discovery probabilities.

The nation's own exploration will surely ensure long-term supplies and help accumulate and develop technology from exploration and production.

Oil exploration does not come cheap, it repeats. The projects require high capital inputs and long lead times, accompanying high risks.

In the oil field, the problem the government has to face is how to cope with mounting input of funds in establishing by 1985 oil storage facilities for a 30-day supply in case of emergency. The local oil resources are also required to set up facilities of storing a 30-day supply.

However, the experts asserted that the nation is determined to tide over mounting waves of the future energy shock. And a good deal of drilling profits will be ploughed back into further oil exploration, they went on.

Oil exploration both at home and abroad will put the present disintegrated oil refining industry on a more rational footing.

The oil industry is defined as a combination of exploration, production, transportation and refining as well as marketing of oil products.

However, the local oil industry has been engaging only in oil refining and marketing,

facing a great danger when even an oil crisis takes place.

Experts said to expand oil exploration would require the capital of industry and government.

Agreeing that the government should play a leading role in setting up a 30-day supply plan to tide over the oil shortage, they said the nation's goal.

Under a 1980 agreement with Japan, the nation is tapping oil fields in the continental shelf (200 to 250 miles) on two nations. The two neighbors are required to drill a total of 11 holes by 1985. Two holes have already been drilled in vain.

Without Japanese cooperation, Korea is reluctant to explore oil in the east sea with the Japan Exploration Co. of the United Nations.

BRIEFS

NEW REFINERY FACILITY--The Hwanan Oil Refinery Co. last week dedicated a new distillatory tower capable of refining 150,000 barrels of crude oil per day at its plant in Yosu, 300 km south of Seoul, making Hwanan Korea's largest refinery. The new tower, Hwanan's third, boosted the firm's daily refining capacity to 380,000 barrels of crude oil, nearly half of Korea's combined capacity of 790,000 barrels. Hwanan is followed by the Korea Oil Corp. (280,000 barrels), the Hyung In Energy Co. and Seangyong Oil Co. (each 80,000 barrels) and the Kukdong Oil Co. (10,000 barrels). [Text] [Seoul YONHAP NEWS AGENCY WEEKLY NEWSLETTER in English 15 Jun 81 p 7]

SEA-WATER TREATMENT PLANT--Korea's Daewoo Business Group has become the first Korean enterprise to obtain a foreign order to build a sea-water treatment plant (STP), a chemical processing facility to convert sea water for industrial use, mainly in oil development. Business sources said last week that Daewoo signed a \$150 million contract on June 9 in San Francisco with the Bechtel Group, a U.S.-based engineering firm, to construct the STP at Prudhoe Bay, in northern Alaska, the United States. Daewoo, one of Korea's largest business groups, is planning to complete construction by May 1983 on the plant, to produce two million barrels of industrial water daily. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP NEWS AGENCY WEEKLY NEWSLETTER in English 15 Jun 81 p 7]

CHEMICAL FIBER IMPORTS--Korea's growing textile exports have boosted its chemical fiber imports considerably this year. Business sources here said last week that licences issued for imports of chemical fibers in the first four months of this year amounted to 12,074 tons, up 155 percent over the same period last year. The total included 1,215 tons of nylon F (a rise of 380 tons), 1,879 tons of polyester F (up 1,106 tons), 2,871 tons of acryl SF (up 825 tons), 227 tons of viscose F (up 102 tons) and 3,882 tons of polyester SF (up 2,411 tons). [Text] [Seoul YONHAP NEWS AGENCY WEEKLY NEWSLETTER in English 15 Jun 81 p 8]

SHIPBUILDING CONTRACT--Seoul's Samsung Shipbuilding Co. Ltd revealed last week that it recently concluded \$76 million worth of contracts to build two 33,000-DWT multi-purpose carriers for Norway's Dyvi Group. The contracted vessels are to be completed and delivered by the end of February 1984. Earlier this year, the Korean company received orders for eight vessels from Norwegian companies. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP NEWS AGENCY WEEKLY NEWSLETTER in English 15 Jun 81 p 8]

PLYWOOD EXPORTS--Korea's plywood exports this year amounted to more than \$176 million as of the end of May, up 2.8 percent over the same period last year, according to statistics released last week by the Korea Plywood Industries Association. The statistics showed that the five-month figure accounted for 41.4 percent of this year's plywood products export total of \$406 million. May's exports alone, however, totaled some \$33 million, down from \$37 million in the same month last year. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP NEWS AGENCY WEEKLY NEWSLETTER in English 15 Jun 81 p 8]

TEXTILE EXPORTS--Korea exported more than \$2.37 million worth of textile goods during the first five months of this year, up 30 percent over the same period last year, Korea's Commerce Industry Ministry reported last week. The Ministry attributed the good showing in textile exports to the U.S. textile industry's inventory reduction, price hikes for Korea's exported textile goods and increased Korean textile exports to the Middle East, Africa and Latin America. According to the report, raw silk goods exports, more than 90 percent of which have gone to Japan in the past, decreased 69 percent, however, while cotton goods exports maintained only last year's level. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP NEWS AGENCY WEEKLY NEWSLETTER in English 22 Jun 81 p 7]

AUTO EXPORTS--Korea's exports of auto parts and motor vehicles amounted to \$68.7 million during the first five months of this year, up 34 percent over the same period last year. A Korea Automobile Manufacturing Industry Promotion Association report released last week broke the figures down to \$43.7 million for finished cars, up 51 percent from one year earlier, and \$25 million for auto parts, up 45 percent. The 10,280 finished cars exported in the five-month period represented an 80-percent increase over the like period last year. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP NEWS AGENCY WEEKLY NEWSLETTER in English 22 Jun 81 p 8]

KOLON-THARA JOINT VENTURE--Korea's Kolon Construction Co. and Japan's Thara Infilco Ltd. have jointly founded Thara Infilco Korea, an anti-pollution equipment business, Kolon officials said last week. Kolon put up 51.7 percent of the 200 million won (about \$292,000) capital for the joint venture, according to the officials. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP NEWS AGENCY WEEKLY NEWSLETTER in English 22 Jun 81 p 8]

CIGARETTE EXPORTS--Korea's exports of cigarettes amounted to \$2.65 million (for 1.32 million packs) during the first five months of this year, 5.2 times more than in the comparable period last year. According to Office of Monopoly Statistics released last week, \$2.50 million worth of the total went to Saudi Arabia, \$101,000 to the United Arab Emirates and \$47,000 to Kuwait. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP NEWS AGENCY WEEKLY NEWSLETTER in English 22 Jun 81 p 8]

NEW POLICY ON REMITTING FUNDS--The Korean government plans to allow foreign firms' subsidiaries operating here to freely remit funds to their parent companies as part of its capital inflow and outflow liberalization policy, the Finance Ministry announced over the weekend. Foreign firms' branches in Korea have so far been prohibited from remitting profits for the first five years of their operation. Initially, the government will ease the five-year ban and allow limited remittances before eventually permitting free remittances in the mid-1980s. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP NEWS AGENCY WEEKLY NEWSLETTER in English 22 Jun 81 p 8]

SURVEY ON COLLEGE STUDENTS' ATTITUDES REPORTED

Source: THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Jan 61 p 6

[Text] Many Korean university students do not favor "material worship." They want to have a respectable profession.

This was revealed as a result of a survey, conducted by the Sociology Research Institute of Yonsei University on the occasion of the 90th anniversary of the university's foundation. The Institute interviewed a total of 1,000 students (587 men and 413 women).

According to the survey, 42 per cent of the students consulted wanted to become professors and 17 per cent wished to be doctors, lawyers, and certified accountants. Those students who wanted to become businessmen or civil servants accounted for only 10 and six per cent respectively.

When faced with a problem, 66 per cent of the students try to solve it themselves while 16 per cent consult their parents. Eleven per cent consult their older brothers or sisters. Only one per cent take their professors into confidence about their personal problems. This shows that there is a great gap between teachers and students.

As for the most serious evil in Korean society, injustice and corruption ranked first 43 per cent of the students, which was followed by material worship (36 per cent) and widespread speculative spirit (35 per cent).

On the energy crisis, 33 per cent of the interviewed students were optimistic while 32 per cent were pessimistic.

Meanwhile, according to 76 per cent most important part of their concern in campus life was studying, extracurricular activities were the choice of 8 per cent, and acquaintance with the opposite sex was eyed as most important by 3 per cent.

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF WORKERS 'ADVISED TO RESIGN' REPORTED

Source: CHINA DAILY (CD) in French 24 Jan 81 p 7, (and) U. S. Embassy Translation

(Summary) In March 1981, the number of workers to leave their places of employment rose 5.5 percent, as against 3.9 percent recorded a year ago. This was revealed by a survey conducted by the Ministry of Labor Affairs on 1,865 business firms employing 10 workers or more across the country, in March last year. The resignation rate plummeted to 41.2 percent from 80.1 percent during the same period of the previous year.

Of them, the number of workers "advised to resign" increased by 12-108 times to 24.6 percent in 1981 from 4.7 percent in 1977 and 5.7 percent in 1979. The number of workers to "resign voluntarily" drastically declined to 17.7 percent in March 1981 from 91 percent in 1977, 80.3 percent in 1978 and 95.3 percent in 1979.

Of the total 145,385 workers who found jobs in March last year, 54 percent or 81,700 obtained employment through time-toss and family relationship. The figure represents a slight decline as compared with 61.4 percent in 1977, 57.3 percent in 1978 and 62.7 percent in 1979. The number of those workers who got employment through open examination stood at 38.7 percent in 1979, up 5.7 percent over 33 percent in 1978 but down 2.6 percent from 41.3 percent in 1976.

LIVELY DISCUSSION - General - Many of our Chinese old people want to live together with their sons and daughters, and most primarily in their own to look after them in their later years, according to a survey released last week by the Korea Survey (Korea) Polls. The survey, covering some 1,000 people over all across the country, showed 81.1 percent of them prefer to live cohesively with their offspring, and only six percent want to live separately. Most of the aged (94.6 percent) chose their sons as those who should take care of them in their later years, 17.6 percent chose their wives, 11.1 percent their daughters-in-law and 5.7 percent their daughters. Only 1.8 percent said they want to live in a home for the aged. They experienced the most pleasure in their lives when sons or grandsons were born (amounting to 17.1 percent), when their sons and daughters married (16.7 percent), when they themselves married (16.6 percent) and when they succeeded in business (9.6 percent). (Seoul News) (News Release No. 10-10-1967) (English) 29, 10 Jan 68 pp 6-7)

8. MEDIA POLICY AND GOVERNMENT

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF 'KILAGUA,' JUNE 1961, ANNOUNCED

Pengcheng **WUHAN DAILY** to Review 5 Jun 61 p 4

[Foot] The June issue of **KILAGUA**, the political-theoretical journal of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party has been published. The contents of the journal are as follows:

Let Us Further Strengthen the Collective Leadership of the Plant Party Committee in Accordance with the Requirements of the Tamsu Work System

Indifferentism to Loyalty Toward the Party and Leader is an Important Obstacle of the Party Indifferentism Work..... **Yun Pong-uk**

Unilateralism, Paternalism in Our People's Labor Moral Traits..... **Kim Pong-uk**

Establishing the Revolutionary Style of Party Life is an Important Requirement for Temporing Party Loyalty..... **Kim Yun Ch'il**

People's Life and Organizational Political Work of the County Party Committee: An Experience of P'hipon County Party Committee..... **Kim P'yang-hwan**

The Long Struggle of Our People's Struggle and Creation Work Enhances Love for the Fatherland and National Pride..... **Chun Yang-pil**

Scientification of the People's Economy is an Important Task of Socialist and Communist Economic Construction..... **Yi Pong-hak**

Quality Enhancement of Products and Utilization of Pease Margins..... **Kim Pong-hwan**

Fatherland Devotion and the Grand National Unification Front..... **Kim Yi-hwan**

The U.S. Imperialist Military Strategy of Aggression and the Inevitability of Its Defeat..... **Kim Sun-il**

CSG 6108/1/1

8. SCIENCE/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

IMPORTANCE OF ADHERING TO REVOLUTIONARY FAITH EMPHASIZED

Pyongyang **WORKER DAILY** in Korean 13 Apr 83 p 1

[Political essay by **WORKER DAILY** reporters Kim Guk-nam, Park Tong-gyu, and Yi Chong-t'ae: "Revolutionary Faith"; passages enclosed in slashes printed in bold-face]

[Text] Today we live in an era of human respect and human independence. There has never been an era like the current one in which problems concerning human value and dignity and problems related to real life and death have been raised with such common significance for mankind and for history.

How should man live?

This has been a question that has been raised countless times and discussed from ancient times to the present. How many philosophers, politicians, and writers have deliberated and written on this question!

The entire course of our revolution, loaded with chronicles of epic proportions, is not only an encyclopedic textbook on revolutionary struggle but also a great life epic which has provided true answers to the philosophical question of how one should live.

In blazing a path for a revolution filled with ordeals, during which the Korean communists and our people underwent all possible human and revolutionary experiences, our life outlook, the whole life outlook, was firmly forged.

1. What is the secret of a great life for the era of struggle and for the people who make revolution?

We say that it lies nowhere else but in revolutionary faith. There has been great variety and diversity in human life in the history of the human race, which has come through a long period since people, who are independent and creative beings, began to pioneer their lives on this earth.

These different, varied and diverse human lives have been objects of admiration or of applause from the sharp pens of numerous known and unknown writers.

There have been many literary figures who denounced oppressors and their oppressions who made it their task to control and expel others, many who expressed support and sympathy in defense of justice and truth. There have also been numerous thinkers,

millions, and thousands who were in face and inspired struggle and sacrifice. All of them finally reflected their different class stands, circles of life, and life outlooks.

We advocate a revolutionary life outlook and a heroic life outlook.

We respect the lives of such persons as famous popular heroes, celebrated generals who registered their names in defending human independence and in pushing forward the wheels of history, scholars and inventors who created immortal monuments in the history of human science and culture, and great men and women who taught truth to people.

Heroic lives which were praised by history and posterity were without exception lives of persons with faith.

Highly valuable lives refer to those who sacrificed their lives for the common purposes and ideals and who lived with faith.

We are revolution-making people.

No life is greater than one dedicated to revolution. No life itself shows, those who struggle to the end for their sacred ideals and those who bring happiness to the greatest majority of people with their dedicated efforts and struggle are truly the happiest persons.

The great leader, Comrade Sun Li-jung, taught us as follows: "For men no life is more glorious than a life dedicated to revolution, to the fatherland, the people, and the working class. It is shameful for a person to be bought off for a few pennies, to become greedy for position, or to become a captive of temporary economic temptation, and thus follow a path of corruption. It is glorious for a person to dedicate his whole life to the party, the working class, the fatherland, and the people."

There is no more glorious and sacred task in the world than to wage a revolutionary struggle to realize the independence of the popular masses. And no life is more noble than a life dedicated to the communist cause of building an ideal society for mankind.

We learn from the exemplary lives of the great men who left their names to history, and above all from the revolutionary revolutionaries who dedicated their lives wholeheartedly and valiantly to the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

We learn from the revolutionary warriors who dedicated their lives to the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle during the most arduous period of our revolution and who are now heroically buried in the revolutionary warriors' mausoleum at Chang Park in North Beijing.

We learn from faithful revolutionaries who during the early period of our revolution were the first to volunteer to support the great leader and overcome the ordeals of fire and war, the loyal vanguards who defended the safety of the great leader with their own lives, and the fighters who roared out in prison, "Long live the Chinese Revolution!", while passing through the torture panel with nails sticking out, and cried about their faith, shouting, "The dawn of the victory of the revolution is at sight!" even after they had both eyes plucked out by the enemies....

People! Be carefully drawn into our great line today for the pure lives of those whose true images are immortalized by the heroic spirits standing in a row! The birth dates engraved on these busts show that the average lifespan of the warriors who sacrificed themselves in the anti-Japanese revolutionary front among these immortal heroic fighters was indeed only 25 years.

But who in this world ever lived more immaculately, beautifully, and loftily than these young men?

Can we compare the sacred lives of the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters who dedicated their blossoming youth to the glorious revolution with a hundred years or a thousand years of life spent earthlessly?

The lives of the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, the lives dedicated to the pioneering of the great Chinese cause, the most glorious and most sacred task in human history, the lives of the heroes who are represented by these revolutionary sculptures indeed are glorious lives which reached the highest peak of human dignity. They are classic models of glorious lives.

We also learn the model of a noble life from the heroes of our era.

The young heroes who have blossomed as the cream of our society and the heroes of our era during the period of building the whole society after the Chinese idea have strongly touched the heartstrings of thousands of people with their struggle and lives. This is so because the facts themselves are great, and their spiritual world is so boundlessly lofty and beautiful.

The young heroes are the true heroes of our era, the living models of the character-oriented persons. If the communist society is the highest social ideal of the human race, the character-oriented person is the human model embodying the most beautiful and most lofty ideal. The words and lives of the young heroes who demonstrated through practice their boundless loyalty to the party and the leader and the spirit of dedicated service to the fatherland and the people are the glorious mirrors of our society and our era which strongly attract all of us to embrace them.

There is like the course of the glorious lives, starting with the anti-Japanese revolutionary pioneers, and leading to the heroes of nation-building, combat heroes, worker-peasant heroes, and the young heroes of today.

It lies outside but in the great spirit, the revolutionary faith.

They entered the path of revolution in different periods of our revolution and through different channels. They glorified their lives through diverse and varied lives and accomplishments. Some dedicated themselves to the fatherland and the revolutionary cause with their precious blood and lives, some with innovative labor and studies.

But the common thread running through their glorious autobiographies and precious lives is the lofty faith and the fact that all of them had stronger revolutionary faith than anyone else.

Revolutionary faith—apart from this we cannot think about the glorious lives of the anti-Japanese fighters who went over hills and crossed rivers with heavy equipment

and inside on those benches, sleep under the trees at night, survived on green roots, overcame ever countless ordeals and difficulties beyond human imagination, and fulfilled to the end the bloody and arduous path for over 15 years.

Revolutionary faith--regard from this we cannot speak of the valuable lives of the young heroes who, not content with leading an easy life, gave their all for loftier ideals for 10 and 20 years as though it were a day, without looking for any honor or glory, and without others were watching them or not.

Revolutionary faith--this is the spiritual pillar which causes people incessantly follow the path of revolution for a lifetime. It is a ray that makes people lofty and beautiful. And it is the secret of the glorious life.

11. The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-sung, taught us as follows: "It is the lofty character of the communist to adhere to his faith and fight for it without succumbing."

Revolutionary faith is the lifeline which decides the value and destiny of the revolutionary.

The true value of a revolutionary lies above all in upholding his faith. It is not our circumstances or conditions but his conscious will and revolutionary faith that decide the destiny of the revolutionary.

A true revolutionary and a false revolutionary, a loyal revolutionary and a renegade revolutionary are set apart by whether or not one adheres to his faith to the end.

The instability of gold, which does not change even in fire and which does not change color even after millions of years--heroin like the true worth of a revolutionary and his life, and his beauty as well.

Among the heritages of world literature, the figure of the revolutionary "Jangsu" is outstanding as a revolutionary figure, as a person of faith and as a revolutionary who adhered to his faith.

No matter who they are, all people love the revolutionary "Jangsu."

He had a lover, he had a place where he could have an easy life for a lifetime, and he had the affection of his relatives. But in respect his unchanging faith as he voluntarily chose the path of sorrow rather than an easy life, encouraged himself even from his parents, thus transcending human relations, and never changed his mind once it was made up.

This is a literary figure who calls on how much people prize and treasure those who adhere to their faith, and the virtue of persons with unchanging minds.

The most beautiful, lofty, and immortal revolutionary heroes has the Korean revolution during a long half century produced as facts, not as literature, with through-going faith and revolutionary constancy!

The revolutionary poet Comrade Kim Hyok, who, true to his pledge to the great comrade that "the mind pledged to the revolution would never change" as he stated in his first immortal revolutionary anthem, "Stars of force," adhered to his revolutionary

constancy and threw himself from a high tower. Comrade Xu thought who cut his own tongue to make the enemies shudder and to defend the secrets of the revolutionary organization. Later and during his fight and call conspirators who adhered to the banner of Workers Party membership with their lives without succumbing and glorified the history of the Fatherland Liberation War....

These names indelibly engraved forever with their blood and lives to the history of our revolution are lofty, beautiful, and resplendent. For they are the incarnation of revolutionary constancy by which some of them even violated once more their revolutionary pledge under any adverse circumstance or ordeal.

If constancy is the loftiest virtue of a revolutionary, the upmost, latest, and most cherished in the world is apostasy.

In history there have always been loyal subjects who were loyal to their nation, their people, and their revolutionary cause. On the other hand, there were renegades. By the loyal subjects the history and revolution were pushed ahead, and by the renegades and betrayers history and revolution were forced to experience indescribable pain and twists and turns. Because of a person without faith and because of a revolutionary renegade, many times a whole team was destroyed, and the revolution of a nation and a region and the cause of a people were ruined.

Therefore, history and the people praise all revolutionaries who adhered to their faith and their lives, and condemn those without faith and revolutionaries, renegades, branding them as worthless vulgar Philistines, as the most despicable human beings in the world, and as renegades whom even cats and dogs can never be asked for.

(The revolutionary should not change once he has made up his mind.)

The constancy of a revolutionary--this is the firm will with which he resolutely overcomes a long road of fire and a lengthy bloody path. It is the constancy by which he does not succumb to bewitching temptation, oppression, or persistent temptation. It is the constancy by which he does not buckle under even in the face of vicious persecution, torture, or even in the gallows.

Reverence and apostasy--this is the cowardice of buckling under before difficulties and ordeals. It is the wavering which appears easily in the face of oppression and temptation. It is the cowardice which leads one's constancy to the coast of despair, and it is the ingratitude which betrays trust and obligation.

Everyone wants to lead an immortal life as a revolutionary. However, as history and life show, one becomes a renegade when one cannot win over difficulties and ordeals, cannot withstand temptation and pressure from the enemies, and thus one betrays one's faith. There is no special renegade.

One changes himself halfway.

There was a person who fought in the hills for as long as 10 years, only to surrender to the enemy just before the Japanese imperialists surrendered.

He was a person who was determined at first to participate in revolution. For a long time he followed the rules to see the day of revolutionary victory. However,

has no reservations to live and die under the revolutionary banner and to die on the path of revolution and not shirking and clearing out. And because his will was not wavering, he could not even see the victory right before his eyes.

It is not enough simply to believe in its righteousness. It becomes a revolutionary faith when it is upheld and adhered to until the end./

Revolutionary faith—it means not knowing how to retreat from the pledge once made, from the goal once selected, and from the path of revolution once entered. It is the only revolutionary conscience of the revolutionary and is of immaculate purity./

The revolutionary should have only one thing in his political life.

In revolution the leading ideology is unitary. It is the party and the leader.

For the revolutionary to have only one thing means that he firmly believes only in his leader, his party, and his people, and he firmly follows this path alone during his life-time.

The revolutionary must be pure and steadfast regarding the question of faith.

The revolutionary may be flexible in work and human life, but he cannot make a distinction regarding questions related to the revolutionary faith and principles.

As a rule, a person with pure faith has no selfishness, he does not know glory, and in political life he does not know how to take a risk or behave opportunistically. He does not flatter or conceal to please or comfort himself flexibly to suit the interests of friends./

Whether or not a person has faith which knows only one thing—this is indeed the leading stone which can tell a genuine revolutionary from a false revolutionary, a true subject from a renegade.

What does the behavior of such renegades and conspirators as Bakunin, Bernstein, and Trotsky, who were pledged loyalty but later discarded conscience, obligation, and pledge, and took to the road of apostasy, demonstrate to us?

It shows us that when a person does not remain loyal to one cause to the end and to a pledge once made, does not adhere to the revolutionary's conscience and obligation, he turns himself to the road of apostasy.

A revolutionary must make revolution only on one path, and he must complete his life on that path. He must not deviate from this course. Even if an action of a person with faith is a mistake, it can be understood and forgiven. But a person who changes himself according to the wind and who is a strange buffalon cannot be reminded nor can he be forgiven.

Revolutionary faith—this is a firm determination and an iron will by which one dedicates everything, including one's life, to revolution.

A revolutionary must always have firm mental preparations and strong determination on the arduous path of revolution.

A revolutionary who treasures his revolutionary faith more than his own life must be prepared to face even the worst situation.

Master Kim Hyung-chik, an outstanding leader of our anti-Japanese national liberation movement and an indomitable revolutionary fighter who advanced the cause of the Korean revolution and spent his whole life in pioneering the early path of the nation, taught us that a revolutionary must have three determinations, that is: "We must be ready to die of hunger anywhere, to be beaten to death, or to be frozen to death."

Those revolutionaries who are ready to dedicate their lives to revolution know how to adhere to their faith under any adverse circumstances, how to maintain their revolutionary constancy.

Because he had such determination and such preparations, a certain sea captain at Rangpo Fishery Station unhesitatingly faced death in an unexpected encounter with enemies in the Western Sea, without taking the situation into consideration and without calculating regarding himself, and defending his political life. Truly even if they are arrested by enemies, such Korean revolutionaries unhesitatingly take the path of passing on honor and happiness to posterity after their death rather than attaching themselves to life or choosing harmonious family happiness with their families.

The death of a revolutionary is the last ordeal testing political faith and constancy. In the midst of such an ordeal a revolutionary must know how to adhere to his political creed and maintain his political faith.

A revolutionary may meet a peaceful death in the arms of comrades. He may finish his life in a heroic end in front of others. But he must be also prepared to become a handful of soil of the fatherland by adhering to his revolutionary comrade in a far-off isolated island or behind the enemy lines without being known to others.

In the process of making revolution it does not always happen that a revolutionary dies an honorable death.

In the early spring of 1943, one day in the period of arduous ordeals of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the once-covered grave of an unknown fighter was discovered in the once-covered fields along the Nam River. Snow fell day and night on his dead body, and snow storms mercilessly formed a snow mound.

The heap of this once-mound grave quietly formed in the fields could have remained unknown. Fortunately the fighter's dead body, with a pistol in one hand and a poplar tree sprout in his mouth vividly signifying that he was fighting hunger, discovered by a peasant who was on his way to gather firewood along the river in late spring. The peasants correctly buried the body.

It was an anti-Japanese fighter, Comrade Kim Hyuk-ch'ol, who, on his way back to his unit from an operation mission in Korea, unknowingly fought hunger and cold with his tired body and thus met an unknown death in the bleak fields. Even though he was in fields that no one would have about, because he treasured the pledge he once made as a revolutionary, he preferred death on the glorious path of revolution rather than choosing another way which would have enabled him to survive by taking only a few more steps ahead.

The life of a revolutionary who guarded his faith with death is glorified by history. However, a revolutionary must not always think that when he dies there will be solemn eulogies touching the heart-strings of thousands of people, or a magnificent gravestone which will be handed down from generation to generation, or that his name will be celebrated.

On the arduous path of revolution, an unknown sacrifice may be needed or a veiling death may be needed, and a revolutionary may die with an ill fame. However, since even in such cases, as a true revolutionary treasures his political life which he cannot lose even if he dies and his revolutionary faith more than his own life, and as he loves the future more than the present, he dedicates himself to revolution without the slightest wavering whether or not recognition comes from others. He even uses death as a last weapon in his struggle and sacrifices it for revolution.

Revolutionary faith--this is the constancy of a revolutionary who knows only his party, his leader, and who consistently follows only this path of revolution throughout his life. It is the strong constancy of a revolutionary who does not change his mind once made up to the end, with a strong determination to dedicate his life to revolution.

A revolutionary should not change his commitment or change his color in any stormy or adverse circumstances; he must remain constant.

A revolutionary must remain a revolutionary in any situation or condition. He must not become a worthless revolutionary who says one thing one time, another thing another time, and something else at other times, depending on the situation.

A revolutionary who becomes the fighter of the leader even if he is turned over, who becomes the fighter of the party even if he is turned upside down, who stands like steel even if he is hung upside down, and who stands only in one way--this is the basic characteristic of a revolutionary that our party demands. And it is the revolutionary faith that Korean communists must cherish.

iii. If faith is the secret of a true life for a man or a revolutionary, then what is the source of the loftiest revolutionary faith?

From whence springs that uncommon, indomitable, and absolute faith of the Korean communists and our people who do not know how to bend themselves and how to succumb?

It is true that a firm belief in the legitimacy of his cause and its victory is an important source of the faith of revolutionaries. But can we explain with this alone that lofty chastity that the Korean communists have demonstrated, their tenacious will, and their spirit of endless self-sacrifice?

It was the literally immortal name, Comrade Kim Il-sung, who built the unique pillars of faith in the minds of the Korean revolutionaries, whose land was shrouded with precision, despair, confusion, and indignity during the dawn of the Korean revolution, when we did not yet have a party and political regime, and the course of the Korean revolution was not even charted in a textbook.

It was the immortal name, Comrade Kim Il-sung, which was always relied on, which became the banner of victory, and which strongly resounded as a voice of faith among our people when the going was most arduous, and whenever it was a period of difficult trials.

Immediately following the armistice, as in all the other rural areas in our country, the peasants of Chugwan-ri organized the first cooperative farm with 3 houses, 12 hand looms, and 16 sickles, as they had lost all their household furniture and tools in the bombings. Although they had difficulties in the first year's farming, the great leader painfully watched the peasants thrashing machines with foot pedals. The leader expressed concern about the cotton-padded jacket that a woman peasant wore which was all torn.

In terms of the wounds inflicted by the war and the case of this woman who had lost her husband and all her household goods, and had to feed three little mouths, so much pain and bitterness would have been rare. But the woman peasant wiped the warm tears streaming down with the back of her hand, and responded to the great leader in this way: "Leader, what does it matter if I wear old cotton clothes! Even if I wear old clothes, when I think that the leader is among us, I am more happy than when I wear silk clothes."

In the sincere words of this simple peasant woman which cannot be found in any textbook, in any history book, or in any theory, is contained the philosophical answer to the revolutionary faith of our people.

The great belief that the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-sung, is among us and that we have the glorious party center--none other than this is the great source which erects the pillars of the mind and imparts faith to all our people.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-sung, and our glorious party are the great sun and brilliant guiding star which for the first time in the revolutionary world have provided the people and revolutionaries with a complete, absolutely reliable, and dependable belief through the immortal chuche ideology, the omnipotent leadership, and the lofty love which embraces thousands of people in one beam.

Our faith is the absolute trust and worship of Comrade Kim Il-sung and our glorious party.

A steel tower which grandly stands without swaying in spite of storms, rains, and winds, and the flow of time is unthinkable apart from the foundation stones that support it.

The absolute source of trust toward the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-sung, and the glorious party center--this is indeed the great foundation stone which unites the revolutionary faith of the people and the revolutionaries unswerving for thousands of years.

Our great foundation stone is a great ideological and loving aspiration which not only supports the pillars of the mind, but also straightens them when they have tilted and erects them again when they have fallen, thus making the people and the revolutionaries walk straight and walk gloriously only within the chuche orbit.

No matter who he is, when he cherishes this foundation stone in his mind, even if he temporarily strays from the path and commits an error, he can find the path and rise again, and can lead a worthy life on the sole path of revolution.

Thanks to this great foundation stone, how many hot-blooded young men and people of high intention, who roamed and suffered as they had nothing to trust and depend on,

entered the path of revolution with great faith, grew up as true revolutionaries and communists, and glorified their lives on the path of implementing the sacred chuche cause?

Thanks to this, people who had no faith in the past, even various people and politicians who entertained the ideal of "anticommunism" and violently resisted, then entered the path of revival, transcending their principles and contention, joined the great line of revolution, and began to glorify their lives.

Thanks to this, many conscientious revolutionaries and people of high intention in the world who had no faith and were agitated without the pillars in the mind have gained new revolutionary faith and courage to rise up and tenaciously follow the path of the sacred struggle for independence.

The paramount wish of revolutionaries is to lead an immaculate and glorious life so as to grandly sum up how truly they have contributed to the implementation of the socialist and communist cause as fighters of the party and the leader.

Revolutionaries courageously overcome any adverse circumstances and even sacrifice their lives for that high pride and reward of having spent their entire lives in a worthy way for the fatherland and the people, and for the party and the revolution.

When one cherishes sole loyalty without change on the sole path of revolution led by the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-sung, and our glorious party center and remains faithful to this path without even the slightest deviation, he will have victory, glory, and happiness. This is the basic principle of the chuche life outlook and the valuable lesson of life that cannot be exchanged even for any treasure gained by the Korean communists and our people, who have experienced several changes in the world and in the situation from the entire course of arduous struggle that our people have traversed.

This is an iron rule and truth that cannot be changed or altered forever, in the past, at present, or in the future.

In struggle exists life, and in life exists struggle. The sacred struggle led by our party for the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology—herein lies the great life of our era and a great future glint.

Although the victory of the glorious cause which is the first great revolution on the path to communism is inevitable, difficulties and ordeals may lie on that path, and turbulent changes of situation may be found.

However, what cannot be changed and broken is the absolute trust of our people in the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-sung, and the party center.

Even a volcano erupting with fire, fiercely raging waves—nothing can halt the forward movement of our people who, with the source of the great faith, are moving toward the future like a rushing wind and angry waves.

8. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

INFORMATION ON DPRK MILITARY UNITS

[The following information on units of the Korean People's Army (KPA), the People's Constabulary, and other military units has been extracted from Korean language sources published in Korea. The following abbreviations are used in the enclosures: NS--~~SECRET~~ SINCER, SC--~~SECRET~~ CH'ONGYON.]

KPA Chŏn Nam-ŭk Unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Chŏn Nam-ŭk is attached was visited by Uganda's military committee delegation on 2 December after they visited the Fatherland Liberation War Memorial Hall [NS 3 Dec 80 p 4]
KPA 809 unit	the KPA 809 unit was visited by Uganda's military committee delegation on the 3rd after they visited the Rungyangdo Revolutionary Institute [NS 4 Dec 80 p 4]
Constabulary Yi Sung-ŭng Unit	the triple red flag Constabulary unit to which Comrade Yi Sung-ŭng is attached is pulling guard and working at a cooperative farm in the area in which they are stationed [SC 3 Dec 80 p 3]
Constabulary Kim Ch'ŏl-on unit	the constabulary unit for which Comrade Kim Ch'ŏl-on is DPTL chairman is getting anti-American training [SC 5 Dec 80 p 3]
KPA Kim Ryun-ch'ŏn unit	the double red flag unit to which Comrade Kim Ryun-ch'ŏn unit is attached is getting education on Kim Chong-uk under DPTL Chairman Comrade NS T'ae-il [SC 10 Dec 80 p 2]
KPA Kim Nam-pŏk unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Kim Nam-pŏk is attached is participating in the 10,000-page book-reading movement; reading books about Kim Chong-uk [NS 10 Dec 80 p 2]
KPA Ch'oe Yŏn [Ryŏn]-ŭk unit	the KPA red flag unit to which Comrade Ch'oe Yŏn [Ryŏn]-ŭk is attached is getting education in class consciousness [SC 11 Dec 80 p 3]

constabulary Kim Yŏng-hab unit

the (triple red flag constabulary unit to which Comrade Kim Yŏng-hab is attached is getting class education and befriending villagers where it is stationed [NK 14 Dec 80 p 3])

EPA Kim Ch'ang-sun unit

the EPA red flag unit to which Comrade Kim Ch'ang-sun is attached is getting anti-American education [NK 14 Dec 80 p 3]

EPA Yi Tu-ch'an unit

the EPA unit to which Comrade Yi Tu-ch'an is attached held a military meeting on 15 December on the 39th anniversary of the founding of the Yugoslav armed forces, with the Yugoslav attache present [NK 16 Dec 80 p 6]

EPA Kim Hyŏng-tŏk unit

the EPA unit to which Comrade Kim Hyŏng-tŏk is attached is getting revolution education under SMVL Chairman Comrade Ch'ŏ Yŏng-sun [NK 28 Dec 80 p 2]

9111

CNO: 4108/111

STEEL

STEEL WORKING COMPLEX—The Byesan Region Steel Complex is struggling to achieve new goals in new production. The August Mine is expanding a high-speed drilling equipment. Doing more blasting and raising drilling speed. The August Mine has finished its year's plan, while Sam platform at the August, Inyang, and Byesan Youth Mine finished their year plans early. The complex is also establishing plans to develop new ideas. The Byesan Youth and August Mines, for example, finished foundation construction for installing new equipment, including special large grinders in the concentrate area. The complex is in the last stages of constructing a machinery factory to guarantee mining machinery production. (Pyongyang MINER 01000 to Bureau 1 Dec 60 p 1)

STEEL RESEARCH INSTITUTE—All research personnel at the Central Mining Industry Research Center go to sites in every part of the country as well as engage in scientific research. For example, personnel went to the February Mine to study new efficient blasting and concentrate methods and assisted in applying them to production. (Pyongyang MINER 01000 to Bureau 1 Dec 60 p 2)

STEEL'S STEEL COMPLEX—The South's Region Coal Mining Complex is making a big upsurge in production, trying to develop new coal ideas, and doing organizational work. Survey units are increasing working in the development region, while coal construction workers are setting goals for roads to these regions. The 8 February Youth Coal Mine is doing pit work, including excavation, for a modern long-distance conveyor belt. The Ch'ungang Youth Coal Mine is raising blasting efficiency and drilling speed. The South's Coal Mine is improving technical skills and adopting efficient excavation equipment; all companies are cutting better than 1,000 tons of coal above plans every day. (Pyongyang MINER 01000 to Bureau 1 Dec 60 p 3)

STEEL'S STEEL COAL MINES—Coal mines subordinate to the Central Bureau of Northern Region Coal Mines are achieving success in production. General Bureau Functionaries who went to the Chama Coal Mine helped raise drilling speed through advanced operational methods, including deployment of drills to square and blasting in fit rock conditions. Drilling squads at the P'ungu Coal Mine and the Sangha Youth Coal Mine adopted technical innovations, and are exceeding drilling quotas by 40 percent every day. (Pyongyang MINER 01000 to Bureau 1 Dec 60 p 4)

IMPROVED DRILLING METHODS—Factories and enterprises subordinate to the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry are improving production while cutting consumption. Both the Shanghai Iron Works and the Ch'ung-ch'ang Iron Works adopted new drilling methods to reduce the rate consumption per ton. The Tientsin Steel Works used pits with large construction and transportation equipment, doubling production. The Beas Steel as well as the Shanghai and Tientsin Steel Works are also accomplishing collective mechanization and automation. (Peking Daily News 10 Dec 60 p 1)

DRILLING PITS—Workers at North P'inggan Port are improving in construction of drilling pits. Workers at Tientsin (interior) and Peking-Beas finished waterworks and oilworks construction in a short time and are basically finished with generating equipment assembly. In Tientsin and Peking-Beas, workers finished oilworks construction and are completing waterworks construction and equipment assembly. Workers at the country where large drilling (deep-sea) pits are usually finished power station equipment assembly. (Peking Daily News 10 Dec 60 p 1)

IMPROVED DRILLING METHODS—Factories and enterprises subordinate to the Tientsin Region Mining Company are engaged in preparation of large construction areas, new pit construction, and equipment maintenance. For example, pits at the Beas Steel adopted a continuous drilling, blasting, and transport method for construction of a vertical pit and transportation pit. Workers at the Beas Steel are exceeding daily plans to more than 20 percent in drilling and mining. The Beas and Shanghai Steel are using a scientific survey method to reconstruct pits. (Peking Daily News 10 Dec 60 p 1)

DRILLING PITS—The Tientsin Region Steel Mining Company is sending more and more pits. Workers at the Ch'ung-ch'ang Steel Works are exceeding daily plans by mining equipment fully. The Tientsin Steel Works is also producing more pits. (Peking Daily News 10 Dec 60 p 1)

IMPROVED DRILLING METHODS—Workers and their revolution team members of steel enterprises subordinate to the Ministry of Textile Industry are striving to produce more cloth. Workers at the Peking Textile Mill established a new type maintenance system in both machinery running fully. Workers and team members at the Shanghai Textile Mill introduced new technical innovations and national plans to aid production. The No. 1 shop at the Shanghai Textile Mill increased the number of spinning spindles in the spinning machinery works of the No. 1 and 2 working shops adopted advanced spinning methods. The Shanghai and Shanghai Textile Mills are in the last stages of their year's work. (Peking Daily News 10 Dec 60 p 1)

IMPROVED DRILLING METHODS—Enterprises subordinate to the Ministry of Third Machine Industry are striving to improve production processes and facilities. The Shanghai Machine Factory is manufacturing efficient equipment and tools, revolution made a high-speed die hammer. The Shanghai (Shanghai) Machine Factory is making more high-efficiency machine facilities for machine production, manufacturing, and assembly. The 25 September Factory and the 16 February Factory, as well as the Shanghai, Beas, and Ch'ung-ch'ang Machine Factories, are all improving production processes. (Peking Daily News 10 Dec 60 p 1)

STEEL PRODUCTION IMPROVEMENTS—Recepters are striving to produce more steel. The Baogang Iron Works adopted a new melting method, reducing coke consumption per ton while raising fuel utilization levels. The Gao Di'an Iron Works also has adopted new production methods to conserve fuel. The Baogang Steel Works solved problems to reorganize the preheating process and the charging process. The Baogang Steel Works realized collective mechanization and automation of production. Participants at the Yichang Steel Factories collective mechanization to give by installing large conveyor and transport equipment, and are doubling production. [Pyongyang KIDN CHIN to Bureau 11 Dec 60 p 1]

IRON ORE EXPANSION—Miners are striving to produce more iron ore. At the Uilyul Mine, drilling companies and planters have adopted advanced work methods, while the transport system is trying to raise the utilization rate for trucks. The Cheryong Mine adopted new blasting methods and is exceeding iron ore production plans; the mine is also undertaking better management of iron trucks, excavators, and ships. [Pyongyang KIDN CHIN to Bureau 11 Dec 60 p 1]

MINE MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES—Miners subordinate to the Ministry of Mining Industry are engaged in reclamation and enlargement, as well as maintenance of facilities. The Rayon, Rapsol, and Tchung Mines are achieving great success in optical shaft and inclined tunnel construction and excavation. The Y. Han Youth, Tongro, and Chuguan Mines are doing better in equipment management and maintenance. The Rindan and Rayon Mines are pushing on with large-scale excavation area preparation. Many more, including the Yanggang and Rayon Mines, are maintaining capital equipment and, by utilizing internal resources, are doubling or tripling plans every day to concentrate area equipment maintenance. [Pyongyang KIDN CHIN to Bureau 12 Dec 60 p 1]

RAISING ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION—Participants of the North Yanggang Province power transmission and distribution department and other provincial-level organizations are going to important enterprises to do political work on electricity conservation, teaching rational production organization, replacement of over-consuming transformers and wires, and lowering of power consumption at basic levels. From the first of the year to October, the province has saved 6,778,000 kilowatts of power cost plans. The 4 November Mine saved power by not using waste plans of equipment, including 2 wheels and 20 pumps; by just November alone, the mine did not use more than 48.4 percent of its electricity consumption plan. [Pyongyang KIDN CHIN to Bureau 19 Dec 60 p 1]

COKE PLANT IMPROVEMENT—Coke plants in North Yanggang Province are increasing in production. Workers at the Tauch'ui Coke Plant are guaranteeing scientific nature of raw materials, and by adopting a new additive, are exceeding plans every day by more than 25 percent. At the Ung's Coke Plant, workers raised production by making a conveyor system for firing. [Pyongyang KIDN CHIN to Bureau 19 Dec 60 p 1]

RAISING TRANSMISSION EFFICIENCY—Workers and technicians of the North Yanggang Province power transmission and distribution department have substantially finished construction work for special high-pressure transmission lines. They also made one-stop utility poles to withstand wind and storms. [Pyongyang KIDN CHIN to Bureau 26 Dec 60 p 6]

QINGHAI PROVINCE: The Qinghai Provincial Coal Office is advancing its tunneling and concentrating efforts in coal mining. The Qinghai Provincial Coal Office advanced advanced work methods, including blasting to fit rock conditions and drilling distribution. The Qinghai Provincial Coal Office doubled the number of rock drills and is exceeding its daily drilling plan 1.1 times. The Pingliang, Zhong, Shuangfeng and Shuangfeng coal mines are producing with energy coal mines. The Yungui coal mine raised blasting efficiency better than 40 percent and is exceeding coal production plans daily. Compared with the Qinghai Provincial Coal Office are exceeding coal production plans 1.2 times by increasing the level of mechanization. (Pingyang 1958.01.10 to Bureau 10 for 10 p. 1)

QINGHAI PROVINCE: The Qinghai Provincial Coal Office is advancing its tunneling and concentrating efforts in coal mining. The pit at the Yungui coal mine raised average coal production plans 1.1 times over the same time last year by planning concrete mining areas, putting down rock drills in the mining areas, and concentrating mining methods. The Qinghai Provincial Coal Office is exceeding coal production plans every day by raising extraction and transport equipment fully. The Shuangfeng, Shuangfeng, Shuangfeng, and Shuangfeng coal mines are planning concrete areas, concentrating and concentrating in tunneling. (Pingyang 1958.01.10 to Bureau 10 for 10 p. 1)

QINGHAI PROVINCE: The Qinghai Provincial Coal Office is advancing its tunneling and concentrating efforts in coal mining. The pit at the Yungui coal mine raised average coal production plans 1.1 times over the same time last year by planning concrete mining areas, putting down rock drills in the mining areas, and concentrating mining methods. The Qinghai Provincial Coal Office is exceeding coal production plans every day by raising extraction and transport equipment fully. The Shuangfeng, Shuangfeng, Shuangfeng, and Shuangfeng coal mines are planning concrete areas, concentrating and concentrating in tunneling. (Pingyang 1958.01.10 to Bureau 10 for 10 p. 1)

QINGHAI PROVINCE: The Qinghai Provincial Coal Office is advancing its tunneling and concentrating efforts in coal mining. The pit at the Yungui coal mine raised average coal production plans 1.1 times over the same time last year by planning concrete mining areas, putting down rock drills in the mining areas, and concentrating mining methods. The Qinghai Provincial Coal Office is exceeding coal production plans every day by raising extraction and transport equipment fully. The Shuangfeng, Shuangfeng, Shuangfeng, and Shuangfeng coal mines are planning concrete areas, concentrating and concentrating in tunneling. (Pingyang 1958.01.10 to Bureau 10 for 10 p. 1)

8. SUMMARY/COMMENT

INFORMATION ON NORTH KOREAN INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

(The following information on North Korean factories, mines, and other industrial facilities has been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang. The following abbreviations are used in the summary:

RI = RYONGHAI IRONWORKS; RE = RYONGHAI RAILROAD; RI = RYONGHAI (R'HYONGHAI).

Ch'ungju Chemical Plant

Functionaries endeavoring to solve problems; improving facilities' maintenance in the carbide shop and adopting a new carbide production method; maintenance shop endeavoring to setting up a fire-proof materials production base; set up plans to normalize high production levels in phosphate fertilizer (RI 1 Dec 60 p 2)

Yongju Iron Works Railroad Factory

workers and three revolutionaries making great conversions in mechanizing production processes; forging shop adopted rational work methods to production and to exceeding quotas 50 percent in nine car axle and brake moldings (RI 1 Dec 60 p 2)

Ipch'on Coal Mine

adopted a rational method to drill blasting and raised block handling capabilities; doing well in basic, preparatory, and operational tunneling (RI 2 Dec 60 p 1)

Ch'ungju Iron Works Railroad Factory

raising speed in equipment production; increased the level of conversion to gross and fine; lat manufacturing shop adopted a new batch assembly method, doubling parts assembly speed (RI 1 Dec 60 p 2)

Ch'ungju Factory

workers and volunteers are progressing in final stage enlargement construction to enable greater production of extraction equipment; 1st company, working in disadvantageous conditions, finished foundation excavation work for the high-speed excavator shop in 10 days; the 2nd company entered in wall construction; the metal reinforcement squad finished 40 days worth of metal reinforcement manufacturing in 15 days and to completing metal reinforcement assembly; the 6th company reorganized block molders and tripled block production (RI 4 Dec 60 p 1)

Fengyang Steel Plant

concentrating strength on modernizing technical equipment in the steel shop and rolling shop; adopted new technology in the steel shop for the scrap iron preheating method and the oxygen blowing method to produce steel while lowering electricity consumption levels; adopted advanced technology in the heating furnace of the rolling shop to raise fuel combustion rates; a technical innovation shock brigade reorganized materials tapping to reduce labor (NS 4 Dec 80 p 3)

Cheng Mine

formulated strengthening guidance to accelerate operations of extraction equipment, including the 10-ton cableway crane and the suspended conveyor belt; squads adopted advanced operational methods and are doing well in stripping and iron ore production (NS 4 Dec 80 p 3)

The Geologic Survey Unit Shen (Lanzhou) Park 1' air-tilt works

made field use concentrated analyzers and new physical measurement tools; adopted scientific survey techniques and finished Dushan and Shengbei quartz cuts (NS 5 Dec 80 p 2)

Changfeng Power Station

emphasizing higher-level education; 71 percent of work force composed of technicians; made some efficient use of existing water by digging 50,000 cubic meters of sand deposited in the lake bed-race; No 1 and 4 generator shops reorganized or replaced turbines to increase efficiency; No 5 generator shop installed automatic load distributors and electricity governors on generating equipment and raised power outputs (NS 5 Dec 80 p 3)

Fengyang Power Station

undertaking more scientific operation of boilers and turbines; boiler operators in the youth best production shop raised efficiency in the pulverization system and established efficient measures for full operations, and are producing 20-30 tons more steam per hour than capacity in each boiler (NS 5 Dec 80 p 3)

Shen'ao Iron Mining Machinery Factory

more than doubled cast iron production plans; workers entrusted with axle and wheel manufacturing adopted a high-speed rolling method and guaranteed full operations by good machinery management, thus raising operational results more than 1.5 times over plans; the materials shop got extra press equipment and raised the capability of rolling equipment, guaranteeing material for parts (NS 5 Dec 80 p 3)

28 August Factory

Increasing technical facilities to all shops; 15 April technical innovation shock brigade and 1st manufacturing shop personnel getting good results in construction of a steel casting furnace having automatic electrode control equipment; struggling to make a 1,000-ton hydraulic press and other large force equipment; since making many pieces of equipment, including cylinder manufacturing tools, has reorganized the parts manufacturing process into a conveyor line; finishing work to establish a universal assembler shop (NS 6 Dec 60 p 1)

Puk'ang Paper Station

Enlargement construction proceeding well with the 11th and 12th power station construction stations, the 51st construction station, the 15th construction station, and the 5th on Mechanization Equipment; finished foundation excavation and concrete pouring for the boiler and turbine systems and has more than doubled plans to surface prefabricated materials assembly; exceeding general speeds in construction of water systems for industrial use, including chemical purification area shaft construction and de-chlorination pump area construction (NS 7 Dec 60 p 1)

Shen Coal Mine

gave advantage to stripping by raising number of excavators; has about 10 more trucks than before; raising coal production by running equipment fully (NS 7 Dec 60 p 1)

Ch'ungta Steel Plant

decided to raise production of various grades of rolled steel, so reorganized heating furnaces to increase the capability of producing materials and are loading 1.5 times more materials to rollers; made new rollers themselves (NS 10 Dec 60 p 1)

6 July Rolling Stock Factory

making preparations for next year's production; technical personnel going to shops and preparing new machine facilities; made large-size parts beforehand on the 1,000-ton press; getting necessary tools and equipment for production of freight cars (NS 10 Dec 60 p 1)

Sany'o Railway

installed a crane to improve ore transport; reorganizing equipment management in the sulphuric acid center, as well as carrying out spot inspection and maintenance in shops (NS 11 Dec 60 p 1)

Quesong's Rock Drill
Factory

Functionaries conducted analysis of machinery character and capability and discussed technical innovations; built and installed a crane to conserve labor at the time of annealing of large-size parts, raising labor productivity 7 times; made 100 valuable technical innovations to production processes (MB 11 Dec 80 p 1)

Panm Heavy Machinery
Factory

pipe shop making equipment for a power station are under construction and raising speed in turbine manufacturing; the power station equipment No 1 manufacturing shop is setting records in manufacturing shafts for turbines (MB 11 Dec 80 p 1)

Anji Chemical Plant

workers of the 10th chemical plant construction station and volunteers already finished enlargement construction for one system and finishing another; the construction station has finished work on a short train on the granule tower and a long-distance concrete belt; volunteers from Shuyong-fan (county), equipped with cold-weather construction, are doing well in excavation work and gravel spreading, and are substantially finished with black shaft manufacturing work (MB 12 Dec 80 p 1)

Langgan Steel Works

workers in the hot shop shop strengthened links among processes, reducing steel-making time while increasing steel output 1.7 times every day; the blinding will raise the effectiveness of substitution of heating furnaces; the hot steel shop developed a new rolling method which raised production capabilities and will enable savings of 8 million kilowatts of electricity annually; the rolling shop made an automatic topping machine to raise material handling rates; the welded steel pipe shop made a mechanical iron scale remover, enabling a reduction of process time (MB 14 Dec 80 p 1)

Dangyang Mine

made decisions on stages of ventilation and enlargement construction and are into first stage construction; to the 1st stage, they will enlarge and modernize extraction equipment, then increase transport and concentrate capability; pits have adopted large drilling cars, automatic loaders, and large scrapers, with more planned; the transport pit switched their track to heavy rails for a few thousand meters, then put in new cranes and a few dozen more large mine cars; the concentrate yard has reorganized dumps and provided foundation construction for replacing a special large grader (MB 14 Dec 80 p 1)

Sungai (Victory) Vehicle
Company

workers and three revolution team members struggling to increase the level of conversion to press and die; converted to presses for production of wheel rings for Kamazut-40 trucks; conversion to dies for parts enables a saving of 800 man-hours of labor and 40 tons of steel annually; conversion to dies for shafts and circular flanges enable savings of 50 tons of steel annually; this year adopted 50 conversions to presses and 17 conversions to dies in truck production [RE 14 Dec 80 p 1]

Factory where Comrade
Lin P'ing-shih works

Three revolution team members helped design a machine to mechanize screw hole drilling; they made a new efficient radial tapper, which saved much labor; made many other machines with the forging shop, including a plane lapping machine, protected gas welder, and a copper plating machine; for the cooling plant, they made a water cooling tower, as well as a screw conveyor and surface ventilators [RE 14 Dec 80 p 3]

Tongfang Coal Mine

pit is adopting advanced blasting methods and mechanizing cutting area operations; the 4th pit, which raised tunnelling speed to the maximum through better blasting and work methodology; is accomplishing work at the level of more than 10,000 tons of coal a month [RE 16 Dec 80 p 4]

Dywan Textile Mill

realizing conversion to press and dies for parts manufacture; took apart and fixed fine spinning equipment; realizing automation and speeding up of hundreds of looms; modernizing boilers and raising their capabilities; held discussions on solving dyeing problems and raising technical levels [RE 17 Dec 80 p 3]

1 October Factory

raised switchboard production 16 percent, rectify production 28 percent, and machinery production 16 percent, compared with the same time last year; designed and made new machinery to speed removal of fused contact point burrs [RE 17 Dec 80 p 3]

Ch'ungta Steel Works

reorganized equipment and solved technical problems to lower steel-making time with the same raw materials and fuel conditions, while lowering fuel consumption per ton of iron; raised production of refractory bricks 1.2 times, and, by raising their quality, increased the life of steel-making ovens and rotary ovens; steel-making shop, by adopting a preheating method, cut more than 1 hour off steel-making time [RE 18 Dec 80 p 1]

Szech'ou Coal Mining
Machinery Factory

overfulfilling coal car production plans 1-2 times by creating new tools and raising parts manufacturing speed; workers making axles and wheels adopted a new high-speed cutting method [NK 18 Dec 80 p 3]

Hungnam Ship Parts
Factory

innovating in production of refrigerator components; using a special welding method, tripled November plan in the nonferrous metallurgy refrigerator components shop; made a new rolling-style cutter and raised anti-filtration device production 20 times [NS 19 Dec 80 p 3]

Youth Chemical Complex
Urea Fertilizer Factory

made new heaters, coolers, and cold compressors with internal reserves to increase ammonia and urea production; heaters made to hold weights greater than 10 tons; made and installed 3 coolers, 1 heater, and 2 cold compressors in November [NS 20 Dec 80 p 3]

Szech'ou Nitrolime
Fertilizer Factory

adopted new technology in raw materials insertion and formed interesting production organization in the carbide shop, reducing electric power unit consumption 20 percent; one electric furnace in the No 2 carbide shop, by guaranteeing normal operations, saved 430,000 kw/hours of power in November alone [NS 20 Dec 80 p 4]

Ch'angtia Power Station

provides power to the northern region metallurgical enterprises, including the Kiu Ch'ouk Iron Works and the Hsiao Hsiao, as well as homes; is being enlarged; last July, made decision to finish construction within the next year; exceeding plans in building foundation excavation and rainwater runways [NS 22 Dec 80 p 1]

Takshou Mine

in order to raise iron ore production, hardening shafts, maintaining equipment, and widening irrigation water construction; now taking down old structures in shafts and installing permanent structures; at the No 5 shaft, changing guides to steel and restructuring water refuse containers; such maintenance performed in the concentrate shop, including on large grinders [NS 23 Dec 80 p 1]

6 February Vinson
Complex

struggling to modernize production processes in the youth spinning shop, agrochemical shop and No 2 carbide shop, and to improve the sanitary and cultural environment; made and installed new devices in the vinyl chloride shop to enable heat conservation [NS 24 Dec 80 p 1]

Bengshan Fertilizer Complex

reorganized about 1,000 items of capital equipment and completely modernized the gasification and sulfuric acid shops; the gas generating oven shop made horizontal drying ovens and automated density and temperature control; clarifying shop working to raise the capacity of large compressors; a 15 April technical innovation shock brigade created a compressor valve plate grinder to prevent leakage; a 17 February orientate' shock brigade did planning work on a spinning-style synthesizing tower; the superphosphate of lime shop installed a ventilator and absorption tower; workers in the urea shop completely assembled compressor frame and installed new small-size ammonia pumps [NE 25 Dec 80 p 1]

**8 February Cement Plant
raw materials mine**

adopted advanced work methods and restructured the bit angle on mine cars to fit rock conditions, resulting in increased production as well as savings in labor and equipment [NE 25 Dec 80 p 4]

Naoja Cement Plant

15 April technical innovations shock brigade established technical innovation goals to be done in stages by 15 April 1982; solved problems in making a cement crusher air separator; testing area worked on a new firing method, raising fuel combustion [NE 25 Dec 80 p 4]

Beyuan Cement Plant

solved problems in transport of new raw materials; with a 15 April technical innovations shock brigade, constructed a new track line, then utilized resources and made large mine cars [NE 25 Dec 80 p 4]

Chaoyang Mine

mechanized transport operations and made new transport equipment for better stripping handling; performing spot inspection and maintenance to keep equipment running fully; personnel of heavy equipment repair companies made rational repair tools and repairing excavation equipment at the cutting area [NE 25 Dec 80 p 1]

Tongyang Mine

command functionaries concentrating technicians and excavation equipment on new pit construction while strengthening technical guidance in each process; set up a few thousand meter long line transport system, raising transport capability 2 times in the core and 1.5 times in the 5 April pit [NE 25 Dec 80 p 1]

25 March Factory

raised bearing production 4.5 percent, compared with the same time last year; increased press work in production of inner and outer rings; hammer with team made machinery which raised production quality and save tons of steel annually [NE 25 Dec 80 p 3]

Kangso Youth Coal Mine

running large extraction equipment fully and raising stripping speed 1.5 times daily; established an on-the-spot repair base, lessening repair time for equipment; one excavator squad reorganized to enlarge buckets and set a record by handling about 9,000 cubic meters of stripping per shift; truck drivers adjusting the runs themselves and exceeding coal transport plans better than 70 percent daily [NS 26 Dec 80 p 1]

Eastern Mining Machinery Factory

functionaries striving to save electricity; installed overload circuit breakers on motors and machinery, and readjusted and maintained internal electric wires in accordance with standards [NS 27 Dec 80 p 3]

Sungat (Victory) Vehicle Complex

first process has converted to presses for 30 types of parts and to dies for 11 types for large trucks; manufacturing sector shops getting ahead on brake cylinder frames and band brake friction tube materials for Kamaz-66 trucks; forging shop workers made 200 axles [NS 28 Dec 80 p 1]

Kim Ch'ang Shipyard

innovating in shipbuilding and ship repair; adopted an assembly-line work method to repair fishing boats faster; raised the capacity of oxygen generators and set up a welding rod production base, using local resources [NS 28 Dec 80 p 1]

Simchi Chemical Fiber Plant

workers and volunteers raising speed on a cassette ends production base; finished the basic building and underground structures for each process, including the electrolytic process, and are concentrating on finishing work and equipment assembly; workers of the 12nd chemical plant construction station have increased speed on equipment assembly and surface enlargement construction; the following factories produced equipment for the construction: Simchi Consolidated Machinery Factory, Yanggang's Machinery Factory, Namal Livestock Machinery Factory, and Chongjo Tractor Parts Factory; the Napsong Machinery Factory and 8 October Factory made equipment for complex sectors [NS 28 Dec 80 p 1]

N. KIMRA/BIOGRAPHICAL

APPEARANCE LISTS FOR DPRK PERSONALITIES

[The following lists of DPRK government and KWP officials have been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang. Order and titles of the original source have been preserved, but names have been presented in tabular form for ease of recognition.]

TRADE UNION ANNIVERSARY--The following attended a central report meeting on 30 November held in the People's Cultural Palace on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the establishment of the Korean Trade Unions:

Yi Chong-uk	comrade
Pak Song-ch'ol	"
Sh Ch'ol	"
Pak Su-tong	"

[KOREAN SIMUN 1 Dec 80 p 3]

TRADER AWARDED MEDAL--The following attended a ceremony on 1 December in which medals were awarded to Pak Cho-ha, president of Chongyon's Yanghung Trading Company, and to his family:

Pak Song-ch'ol	vice president
Rong Hui-ch'ang	functionary of the sector concerned

[KOREAN SIMUN 2 Dec 80 p 2]

UGANDAN MILITARY DELEGATION--The following greeted the arrival of the Ugandan military delegation, which arrived on 1 December:

Pak Han-yin (rtn)	vice minister of the people's armed forces
Yi Yu-ch'an	lieutenant general

[KOREAN SIMUN 2 Dec 80 p 3]

JAPANESE COMMITTEE MET--A dinner was held on the evening of 1 December at the Chongyon-kan for the delegation of the Japanese committee in support of the independent peaceful reunification of Korea, with the following present:

Kim Kwan-uk Functionary of the sector concerned

Kim U-chang "

[NORTH STAR 2 Dec 80 p 4]

DELEGATION RETURN FROM BULGARIA--The following bid welcome to the Central Broadcast Committee delegation, under Kim Si-hak, which returned from Bulgaria on 1 December:

Kim Il-bong Functionary of the sector concerned

Chong Ra-ch'uk "

Ch'ae Chon-pyong "

Pak Chae-on "

Pak Chae-u "

[NORTH STAR 2 Dec 80 p 4]

DELEGATION TO YUGOSLAVIA--The following said farewell to the NORTH STAR delegation, under editor-in-chief Kim Ki-nam, which left Pyongyang on 2 December for Yugoslavia:

Kim Si-hak Functionary of the sector concerned

Kim Il-bong "

Chong Ra-ch'uk "

Ch'ae Chon-pyong "

Pak Chae-u "

[NORTH STAR 3 Dec 80 p 4]

DINNER FOR GUARD--The Cuban attache held a dinner on the evening of the 2nd at the Ogorugwan on the occasion of the 24th Cuban military holiday, with the following present:

Kim Pong-yul (rvtl) KPA colonel general

Ch'i Ki-sun KPA major general

[NORTH STAR 3 Dec 80 p 4]

DELEGATION TO INDIA--A Delegation of the Central News Agency, led by Kim Il-bong, departed for India on 10 December, with the following to see them off:

Kim Si-hak Functionary of the sector concerned

Si Yang-sun "

Kim Yang-sun "

[NORTH STAR 11 Dec 80 p 4]

DEPARTURE FOR CHINA—The following bid farewell to a KWP delegation, led by Fan Sheng-ch'i, which left on the 11th to attend the Cuban Communist Party second plenary session:

Ch'ao Ch'i	candidate
Lin Yung-shan	"
Wu Chao-ya	functionary of the sector concerned

(SOURCE: SIKH 12 Dec 60 p 2)

YUGOSLAVIAN MILITARY ANNIVERSARY—The following attended a film show and photo exhibition held on the 11th at the Li-jung Military Institute on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Yugoslav Military holiday:

Ch'ao Ch'i	KPA officer
Lin Yung-shan	"

(SOURCE: SIKH 12 Dec 60 p 3)

DELEGATION TO TAIPEI—The following bid farewell to a government economic delegation, led by Ch'ao Ch'i, which left on 15 December for Taiwan:

Lin Sheng-shan (real)	vice premier
Lin Yung-shan	functionary of the sector concerned

(SOURCE: SIKH 16 Dec 60 p 6)

SOVIET UNION ANNIVERSARY—A grand report meeting was in the afternoon of the 10th at the 3 February Cultural Palace on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Social Security Regime, with the following present:

Lin Li	author, politician, vice president
Ch'ao Ch'i	" " minister of people's armed forces
Lin Sheng-shan	" " premier
Lin Ch'ao-ch'i	" " secretary, central people's committee
Ch'ao Ch'i	" " chairman, inspection committee
Lin Yung-shan	author, politician secretary, central committee
Wu Chao-ya (real)	" " vice minister, people's armed forces
Ch'ao Ch'i	candidate author, politician, responsible secretary, Pingtung city party committee
Wu Chao-ya	candidate author, politician, responsible secretary, Pingtung city party committee
Lin Sheng-shan	author, central committee, secretary, central committee
Lin Yung-shan	author, central committee

Kim Suk-t'ae	member, central committee
Y'oo Pyŏng-yŏi (ryŏi)	"
Kim Pyŏng-ho	"
Yi Chŏn-ae	"
Pang Hak-ae	"
Kim Ch'ang-wan	"

[SŬNGHŬ SIMUN 20 Dec 80 p 1]

RETURN FROM INDIA--The following greeted the 22 December arrival of the Central Broadcast Delegation, led by Kim Sŏng-kŏi, which had visited India:

Kim Si-hak	functionary of the sector concerned
Ŏi Yung-pŏe	"
Kim Yung-ŏŏ	"

[SŬNGHŬ SIMUN 23 Dec 80 p 6]

MUSICIANS' LEAGUE MEETS--The following attended the fourth plenary session of the Korean Musicians' League, which met 21-23 December at the Pyongyang Grand Theater:

Ŏi Ch'ŏi	comrade
Yi Ch'ang-ŏŏ	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Hyŏn-sang	"
Ch'oe Yŏng-hae	"

[SŬNGHŬ SIMUN 24 Dec 80 p 4]

CHEONGRYŬN DELEGATIONS ARRIVE--The following CheongryŬn delegations arrived by train in Pyongyang on the 24th: CheongryŬn functionaries' delegation, led by Ch'oe Pyŏng-chŏ, chief of the central standing committee economic bureau; and the CheongryŬn Kungangsan Theater troupe, led by Yŏ [Yŏ] Un-wan, troupe leader. The following welcomed their arrival:

Ŏi Chŏng-ae	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Chŏ-yŏng	"
Chang Ch'ŏi	"
Wang Kyŏng-hak	"

[SŬNGHŬ SIMUN 25 Dec 80 p 5]

ZIMBABWE FRIENDSHIP GROUP--On 24 December a meeting was held in the Chollima Cultural Palace to form a friendship society with Zimbabwe, with the fol. wing participating:

Chang Yun-p'il	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Sang-chun	"

The meeting elected Chang Yun-p'il as the society chairman.

[SŬNGHŬ SIMUN 25 Dec 80 p 5]

RETURN FROM CUBA--The following greeted the 25 December return of the RMP delegation, led by Pak Il-guk, which visited Cuba for the Cuban party congress:

Ch'ul	comrade
Kim Il-guk	"
Pyon Chun-hui	functionary of the sector concerned

[SUNG SING 26 Dec 80 p 3]

RETURN FROM EUROPE--The following greeted the 25 December return of the SONG SING delegation, under responsible editor Kim Il-guk, which had visited Yugoslavia, Rumania, and East Germany:

Kim Il-guk	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Il-guk	"
Chang Ho-ch'ul	"
Ch'ae Chun-pyong	"
Pak Chun-u	"

[SUNG SING 26 Dec 80 p 4]

DINNER FOR TROUPE--The following attended a banquet at the Ogyu-gwan on the evening of the 25th in honor of the Kungangsan Theater troupe:

Kim Il-guk	vice premier
Yi Ch'ang-sun	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Ch'ung	"
Chang Ch'ul	"
Ch'ung [Ch'ung]-ch'ul	"

[SUNG SING 26 Dec 80 p 4]

MUSIC COLLEGE ANNIVERSARY--The following attended a report meeting at the college on 29 December on the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Pyongyang College of Music and Dance:

Chang Ch'ung	comrade
Yi Ch'ang-sun	functionary of the sector concerned

[SUNG SING 30 Dec 80 p 4]

ART COLLEGE ANNIVERSARY--The following attended a report meeting on the 29th at the Pyongyang Art College for the 30th anniversary of the college founding:

Chang Ch'ung	comrade
Yi Ch'ang-sun	functionary of the sector concerned

[SUNG SING 30 Dec 80 p 4]

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

July 21, 1981